

last more than 12 months. What they accounted the dangerous principle, was its peculiar feature of insuring the lives of persons affected by disease, on equitable premiums, commensurate with the particular risk. But the society trusted that the advanced state of medical science, the accurate statistical reports on disease, and the practical knowledge of Mr. Nelson, their Actuary, would enable them to calculate the mortality among persons laboring under disease, with the same accuracy, as had been attained in the calculations made on sound lives. Nor were they disappointed in that belief of the uniformity of the Creator's laws, in all his works. Although in 1842, finding that I could not return from the United States so soon as I expected, I considered myself bound to resign my seat at the Board, I am still a member of the company, and I find, by the latest London quotations, that its shares are at a premium, which affords the best proof of the correct statistical calculations of Mr. Nelson, and of the wisdom of the management of the Directors, who you will observe by the enclosed printed list, were all, excepting the undersigned men of great eminence in science, and of high social standing.

If I should receive any statistics in regard to the mortality of "generous and free livers," I shall furnish them with the same frankness, for I hold with the celebrated Locke and many distinguished Divines, that on all important questions, it is indispensable to deal with evidence fairly; and no one can deal with it fairly, who first blinds himself, and then deludes others by receiving with undue favor all the evidence that makes for his particular theory, and rejecting or perverting all that goes to convict him of error. If truth can be personified, she might well exclaim, "non tali auxilio, non defensoribus istis."

But reverting to the "generous or free livers," while more subject to attacks of apoplexy, and inflammation, than the abstemious, they are more free from nervous diseases, and I have never yet seen it demonstrated that the average mortality among the former is greater than among the latter. While a student in Edinburgh, I think, I remember that the famous Dr. Gregory, in his lectures, declared the daily use of stimulants to be injurious to health, but not an occasional indulgence, even to the degree of intoxication, which he thought often gave a fillip to the springs of life. I believe the opinion is recorded in his celebrated work on Physiology, published in Latin, under the title of "Conspectus Medicinæ theoreticæ." I have not the work by me, and it is long since I read it, but I doubt not that some physician who is more recently from "Modern Athens" can correct me if I err.

It is recorded in the narrative of the proceedings of the "World's Temperance Convention" held in London in 1846, that they had taken great pains to fortify themselves with a certificate from medical men, and one they did obtain, signed amongst others by one of the best of Physicians, and best of men, Sir James Clarke; but that, notwithstanding, their progress was obstructed by the opposition of medical men in general, and of Clergymen, and professing Christians.

I take this occasion to add that, in a question of so much moral, financial and political importance as that which is now being discussed, it is altogether indispensable, in my humble opinion, that the names of all who enter upon the debate should be known. The public has a right to know what weight is to be attached to the "knowledge, character and experience of every disputant, and what allowance is to be made in every case for pride of opinion, self interest, consanguinity, sectarian influence, or the antagonism of personal spite and envy.

If *Amicus, Diogenes, Verax, Parallel, Padile*, and other anonymous correspondents consider me impolite in declining to send in their communications upon the principle expressed above, I can vindicate that principle by the authority of names ranking high in Ethics and Theology. I have also to add that some of the communications, however well intended, and argued, attack men more than principles, and therefore could not be used, by me, even with the names of the writers. In all such cases the best course is the most open one, and that is, to address the Editor of the *Polynesian*, who has already, on more than one occasion, invited a temperate discussion.

Anti persecution is quite wrong in supposing that the invitation "conjoining up spirits from the easty deep" is "without parallel." There is another example, though not one which Christian and civilized men will pride themselves in imitating. As for me I scorn it.

R. C. WYLLIE.

Rosebank, 4th October, 1851.
P.S. October 6. Last it should be thought that I incline in all points to the opinion of Dr. Gregory, I may publish, hereafter, the maxims of health as laid down by my scientific friend and fellow countryman, Dr. Neil Arnott, of Bedford Square, London, in which maxims I more confidently than in the *theorem* of Dr. Gregory, celebrated though he was, or in the system of the late Richard Millar, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Glasgow, with whom *whisky* today was a favorite remedy, successful as a practitioner, though he was acknowledged to be, even by the *Cullenists*.
R. C. W.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

LATEST NEWS.—The bark Ocean Wave arrived at Boston on the 14th of August, bringing dates from the Cape of Good Hope to the 21st of June, being three weeks later than formerly received.

The accounts do not show that the British are any nearer a settlement of their troubles than when the war began. By papers captured from the enemy, it appears that the Caffers and Hottentots intended, if successful, to establish a government of their own—a republic or monarchy, as the case might be—with Grahamstown for a capital.

Discoveries have been made of traitors among the Hottentots, apparently favorable to the English. Several expeditions have been sent into the enemy's country, but with little effect, thus far, as but few rebels have been killed or captured. At the same time the enemy continued to steal large numbers of cattle, and also to burn and destroy. At Theophila (one of the oldest missionary stations) the Hottentots had burnt all the missionary buildings and had also murdered in cold blood a number of Lingoos. As the vessels retreated to join their camp in the mountains, parties of Europeans assembled, but were unable to cut off their retreat. A number of lives were lost, of natives friendly to the English. The general opinion is, that the Caffers power is as yet unbroken.

Business of every kind was in a deplorable state, owing to the continuation of the war.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA!
GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!
One hundred pounds in one hole!

By the *Maid of Japha*, which touched here on Sunday last, on her passage from Sydney to California, we have received dates from the Colonies, to the 13th of August, confirming, fully, the previous accounts of the richness of the Australian gold mines. While many dig with but indifferent success, there is no doubt that the large majority of those who stick to the work, are making from £1 to £3 sterling per day. Occasionally an individual is still more fortunate, and finds lumps weighing from one to seventy ounces; and from one hole one hundred pounds weight were taken, in a short time.

Good order seems to be preserved at the mines, by the strong police force employed for the purpose, and everything is conducted under the eye of Commissioners who issue licenses to the diggers, whose gold would otherwise be subject to confiscation. Indeed, a seizure of a hundred pounds, of the value \$25,000 dollars, was made, on ground of its having been obtained by an unlicensed individual, although it had passed into other hands, and was only restored, upon the pledge being given of paying the ten per cent. obtained by the crown.

Provisions at the mines were high, as indeed were every other article required by the miners. A large influx of population from all parts of the colonies was taking place, and still larger numbers are expected from Europe, when the news shall have reached there of the wonderful discoveries constantly making. Gold has been scattered over a tract of immense extent, and every exploration confirms the opinion that almost every part of New Holland abounds with the precious commodity.

In view of the facts developed within the past few months, in Australia, the mind is almost bewildered in contemplating the amazing results that must follow. Steam navigation with Europe, if not with the American Continent, will be one of the first movements to follow. Sailing vessels will be too slow to convey the restless thousands that will wish to try their fortunes in the new Southern El Dorado. The old tub-shaped craft of the past, must be discarded for the steamer and the clipper ship; and England will be obliged to follow the lead of the United States, in meeting a necessity altogether new, growing out of the gold discoveries of California, and provide a merchant fleet adapted to the awakened energies of a people, stimulated by the love of gold, and quickened into new life, by the hope of its acquirement.

And again, what mighty results must inevitably follow the sudden peopling of such a continent as New Holland! With sufficient area and resources for an immense empire, population alone is wanting to render it both powerful and prosperous. And this, the discovery of gold will give it. With only its hitherto known resources, the tide of emigration has been steadily accelerating, until the colonies have become of consequence to themselves and to the mother country. But now, that a new element has added its quickening impulse to that tide, it will become a wave, of sufficient volume to overflow the land.

It requires no prophetic ken to predict changes in the South Pacific, quite equal to those which we now witness in the North. Where the silence of nature reigned, and the foot of man never trod, a teeming population will soon be found, forcing from the rock the long pent-up treasure, or from the fertile soil, sustenance for millions of men, now crowded together in the worn-out countries of Europe.

Expansion—progress—will follow swiftly in the track of these gold discoveries, affecting not merely their several localities, but the commerce, the trade, the business of the world. And in all this there is a providential design. The earth was made to be peopled; and the two nations now in possession of California and Australia, have a mission to perform, which nothing perhaps, but the discovery of gold, could have impelled them forward to accomplish. Their Christianity and civilization must not be confined to its original sphere; it must be disseminated; "many must run to and fro in the earth, and knowledge must increase."

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we will."

If we rightly apprehend the signs of the times, England and America occupy a position of responsibility, in regard to the Island and Continental world of the Pacific, to which, we trust, they will not prove recreant. Gold may be the medium, but should not be the end, of their desires. With its acquisition, let them disseminate their civilization, their Christianity, their education and their liberty.

Express.—We have received from Berford & Co.'s Express a New York Herald, containing dates from Liverpool to the 2nd August, received by the *Africa*, in ten days and six hours, but have no room for extracts this week.

NAVAL.—By letters received yesterday from San Francisco, of the 26th ult., it is reported that the U. S. Sloop-of-war Vincennes, Capt. Hudson, was to sail on the 29th Sept. for these Islands.

The Commissioner of the U. States called officially, at the Foreign Office, on the 14th, making known the views of his government, in regard to the past, present and future position of these Islands. The communication was of a nature tending to fortify the King, in the permanent enjoyment of his Sovereign rights. Its purport was immediately forwarded to the King, by a special messenger. On the same afternoon His Majesty embarked, under a Royal Salute from the Battery, on the Hill, in his new Yacht, to make a tour throughout the Islands.

The U. S. Consul, Elihu U. Allen Esq. was to leave the U. States, on the 26th of August, for these Islands via Panama.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS COURT.—Mr. Joseph Fisher, late first officer of the Planter, recently returned from the Pacific, was arrested in Nantucket a few days since, and brought before U. S. Commissioner Elliott for examination on charges of abetting in the death of William Clark, one of the crew of the Planter, in July, 1849, off Pitt's Island in the Pacific; the particulars of which have before been published. Capt. Fisher, as before stated, left the ship at Strong's Island, and Mr. Fisher came home in command. The examination occupied two days and resulted in the discharge of Mr. Fisher, there being no evidence to sustain the charge against him.—*Shipping List*, August 5.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD ITEMS.

(From the Sydney People's Advocate, Aug. 10.)

In a former communication I mentioned that the quantity of gold brought into Bathurst for sale, in one week, realized £10,000 I am certain that a greater quantity was brought into the market within the last eight days. There is no longer any doubt concerning the success of the diggers, at all events, it can be safely asserted, that ninety per cent. are successful, particularly at the Turon. It is reported that a new discovery has been made at Mudgee, and another within forty miles of Wellington—in the latter place it is most abundant, and upwards of sixty persons have started from Bathurst to try their luck. It is said there are 4000 persons at present engaged at the diggings, and I am convinced we shall have 10,000 before Christmas day. Whatever you may have heard of the constancy of shepherds and farm servants in all fulge, they will be all off to the mines on the approach of summer, and I fear your humble servant has caught the infection, and must see this new place near Wellington. Copper mines have been discovered at Carcoar and King's Plains, and coals and chalk within a few miles of Hartley.

I regret to add that provisions and fire-wood are selling at most exorbitant prices, and carriage of goods from Sydney is at the rate of 12s. 6d. per 100 lbs. It is expected that flour will be as high as 60s. per 100 lbs.; fire-wood is very scarce, and selling at from 18s. to 20s. per load.

(From the Bathurst Free Press.)

News is very plentiful just now. Everything is proceeding in much the same order as when I last wrote to you. One party left the river to-day with 180 ounces of gold, quite disgusted with their luck, because other parties reckoned theirs by the pound. Messrs. De Clouet, Blunden, and Corse are at work beside me, and are growing quite melancholy on £3 a day each. When they first broke ground fortune frowned upon them. After working hard for three or four days they had received a pennyweight and a half. But lately they have got as much as five ounces some days.

There are not less, I should imagine, than 5000 people at work upon the river and its tributary creeks. Arrivals are taking place daily and hourly. Goods of every description are realizing very high prices. Cradles are eagerly bought at £5 each. In short the miners appear to attach very little value to money, which appears to be one of the most plentiful commodities at the Turon diggings. Precious stones are very plentiful about the river's valley. A person who had been at work in that locality describes one amongst a number which he had picked out of his cradle as shining like a star. From his description it appears not improbable that the stone spoken of is a diamond.

A small quantity of ferruginous sand was received by Mr. Austin yesterday, containing very small diamonds; but the person from whom we received them refused to say whence they came. The news from the Turon continues pretty much of the same character, and with the exception of a few fortunate arrivals from that quarter, nothing unusual has occurred. On Saturday last Hall's party, consisting of three brothers, came to Bathurst with 48 lbs. of gold, which they had procured in a month. On Saturday, it was purchased by Messrs. Solomon and Co., at £3 6s. 3d. per ounce. The total amount paid for the gold was £1800. This sudden stroke of good fortune has elevated their family from complete indigence to a state of comparative wealth.

The banks of the Turon River are occupied from near its junction to a distance of upwards of 100 miles, with the Macquarie, although in some spots the population is very thinly scattered. Gambling is becoming very prevalent. We are informed by a respectable person a day or two ago, that he saw one individual lose £120 at the thimbles in the course of a few hours, and the Sunday is most impudently deserted by a number of vagabonds who visit the mines to look for dupes. Until a course of justice is established, and a police force stationed there, we may expect to see some of the most atrocious of the immoral practices. It is to be hoped for the credit of our district and common country that the strong arm of the law will be stretched out in the suppression of these evils by vigorously punishing all who either promote or participate in them.

A correspondent says.—As our earnings were now reduced to £1 per day each man we did not think it worth while pursuing our labors any longer. In some spots the gold was so abundant that the dust could be picked out with the point of a knife. On one occasion Mr. Lee got a quarter of an ounce out of a pint panikin full of earth, 40 shovels full of earth yielded 3 ozs., and great quantities of the dust were brought from the river to which parties who were attached. A single individual who constituted a company in his own person, and had taken the ground next to that occupied by his party, was earning 3 ozs. a day. Some of the parties had dug holes 16 feet deep, and were doing remarkably well. Nicholson the surveyor is at present occupied in laying out a township about a mile from the Golden Point. Extensive barracks for the Mounted Police are in the course of erection and nearly completed. The store keepers are doing a first-rate business, and are like and obtaining it. Flour is selling at £3 10s. a hundred with an upward tendency and other things in proportion.

O'CONNELL PLAINS, AUGUST 8.—The second rush to the Turon has swept away the diggers from Havelock, and no wonder when the gold by the hundred weight can be picked up in a day. This is moving Sydney, and according to your own account it will move the gold loving world. How, then, can we be satisfied with half an ounce of the precious metal a day per party of three! At the Turon they are digging two or three ounces per day. Then, we have such a strong case at our own door. Three neighbors, residents of O'Connell, started for the Turon a month ago, and have returned just to see their friends a day or two. Two of them, sons of a poor man, almost blind named Hall, who, by the practical assistance of his family, cultivates a few acres of rented land. The other a struggling settler, of the name of Stanley, who occupies a small farm under the same landlord, the Rev. W. Walker. They have paid all expenses, taken out licenses for digging, clothed themselves well, supplied their families, have each of them got a nice little pocket-supper, which they display to their friends by way of Turon specimens, and have a net surplus of something more than one thousand six hundred and fifty pounds, all obtained in the month of July.

H. B. M.'s Brig Swift, Capt. Aldham, will sail on Monday next for Valparaiso. Capt. Frazer, of the U. S. Navy, takes passage in her for that port en route for the U. States.

The New York Tribune says:—We spent \$150,000,000, first and last, in the Mexican War, to acquire New-Mexico and California. We have now carried the bulk of San Francisco \$500,000,000 of property. We have sacrificed 50,000 lives in California. We have lost the work and labor of 300,000 men for three years in California; and, as the only recompense for all this, we have received about 80 to 90 millions of gold from the Pacific coast.

To the Editor of the Polynesian.

Sir:—Will you oblige me with the insertion in your paper of the following Copy of the letter which I send to the Parisian press, in answer to the article of the "Constitutionnel," of the 23d June last.

As a witness of the miserable quarrel made by the French agents to the diminutive Kingdom of the Hawaiian Archipelago, I take the liberty of requesting that your paper may be the vehicle to convey before the French nation, the true statement of a question in which are sacrificed at the same time sound reason, good right and above all, the commercial interests of France.

By a Convention concluded between France and the Hawaiian Islands, in 1846 french goods were admitted at a general importation duty of five per cent, "ad valorem," but spirits, cordials and wines were excluded from the benefit of that low tariff: the Hawaiian government having reserved the right of charging these beverages with an over taxation, high enough to protect the indigenous population, against its propensity for intoxication, without however rendering this measure equivalent to a prohibition.

Soon after the conclusion of the above named treaty, the legislative assembly of the Hawaiian Kingdom, upon a proposition of the ministers within that respect, passed a law inflicting a duty of five dollars per gallon on brandies and all other spirits of a drinkable degree, with a proportional tax on the stronger alcohols, on the cordials and wines. Such a duty of five dollars, which amounted to one dollar, or five francs for every bottle, would, at first sight appear, to be an exorbitant impost; however since rum, whiskey and gin, the opposition spirits of the French Brandy, were struck with a similar duty, it happened that the latter was the least affected by it and that by degrees its consumption rose at the expense of the spirits imported by the Americans and the English, of which the inferiority was obliged to abandon the field to Brandy.

It is true that Mr. Dudoit, who occupied the French Consulate at Honolulu at the promulgation of this new custom law, had entered a protest against it, but merely with a view of preserving from its effects the French Commerce which was taken by surprise, by the very short time that elapsed between the publication of the treaty and the adoption of the present spirit duty. Mr. Guizot then Minister of foreign affairs of France, writing upon this subject to Mr. Dudoit, did not find any fault with the Hawaiian Government, for having come to a resolution dictated by the same motives that had induced the French Government to lay a heavy restraint upon the importation of Brandy, in Queen Pomare's Islands. The new Consul, Mr. Patric Dillon, who took possession of his office at the beginning of February 1848, had likewise raised no objection against the duty upon spirits, but was satisfied to demand the exemption of that duty, in favor of French wines which are not heavy, on account of their limited alcoholisation.

This concession was granted with good grace, in the course of the month of the application, and matters seemed to be settled on the best terms, till the 30th of March following, when Mr. Patric Dillon claimed for himself the favor of importing at 5 per cent duty, a cask of brandy which he had bought from one of the vessels lying in the harbor of Honolulu. The Collector General of the Customs House having been obliged to meet that demand with a refusal, Mr. Dillon declared, in face of the proofs to the contrary, furnished by the books of the Customs House, that the duty of five dollars per gallon was prohibitory, and imperatively required its revocation; and in order to strengthen his pretensions with a brutal argument, he applied to Admiral de Tromelin, the Commander of the French Station on the Pacific, who came himself with the frigate "Poursuivante" and the steamer "Gassendi." The government of Kamehameha III, did not suffer itself to be intimidated by this display of forces, and continued to defend the rights of its independence, under the French cannons, menacing its modest capital. At last out of vexation and misguided by a spirit of revenge, Mr. Dillon ordered the landing of the armed crews, who destroyed the arsenal of the Hawaiian King, and carried off his private Yacht. After this feat, which which the manager could not so far forget as to acknowledge, he chief done without any resistance, Mr. Dillon embarked on board of the "Poursuivante," and left for France, with the news of having caused to Kamehameha an unjust loss of one hundred thousand dollars.

The King of the Hawaiian Islands, on the other side, convinced of having been victim of a most unbecoming act of violence, on the part of the French Agent, sent his Minister of Finance to Paris, with full powers to demand reparation for the insult and loss. A conference was opened at the mansion of the Minister of foreign affairs in Paris, between that foreign Minister and a Mr. Perrin on the part of France; of his qualities as a negotiator we will speak elsewhere. In the protocols of the meetings of that conference, Mr. Perrin was flatly beaten by the Hawaiian Minister, and it could scarcely be otherwise; the theme upon which Mr. Perrin was to act having admitted, in principle, the imposition of Mr. Dillon's programme against all reasons founded upon justice, and conformable to the opinion of the best authorities on the international right and the rights of nations, produced by the Hawaiian Minister in support of his cause. In that state of things, a paltry incident was sufficient to break off the conference, and Mr. Judd, finding in Mr. Perrin but an instrument who could not understand that it was becoming to the dignity and honor of France, that his instructions on the subject, should be modified, lost all hope of obtaining an equitable solution, and left Paris for the Hawaiian Islands.

A short time after, Mr. Perrin was ordered to repair to Honolulu in the capacity of Commissioner to open there a new armed conference; accordingly he landed from the French Corvette "la Serieuse" on the 13th of Dec. 1848. One could foresee, from the unhappy choice made of a negotiator, that no satisfactory result would crown his mission. For nearly three months a multitude of letters were exchanged between Mr. Perrin and the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, till a mouse was brought forth in the shape of a "declaration," in which the Hawaiian Minister promised to give some of Mr. Perrin's demands to the Legislative Assembly at the next session. With that declaration, Mr. Perrin left Honolulu for Paris on the 26th of May last, to receive the reward of his diplomatic success in the distinction of Consul General, with which he promised Honolulu to re-appear.

About the time when Mr. Perrin's glorious dispatch could have reached Paris, the "Constitutionnel," in its number of the 23d of June, announced that a convention favorable to France had just put an end to the difference which had existed between the French and the Hawaiian Governments. In that article, signed "Boniface," the French paper enters into some particulars on the pretended causes of the quarrel; particulars mostly false and of bad-faith. Thus it is false that a convention has been signed, by which the duty upon spirits has been lowered by half; and that the Legislative Assembly at the next session, has decided in favor of France, that the Legislative Assembly, has, in its sitting of the 20th of June last almost unanimously rejected a proposition tending to reduce that duty. As to the second demand mentioned by the "Constitutionnel," as having been successfully carried in that apocryphal convention, the Legislative Assembly had nothing to do with it. This demand says the French paper, had for its object, to put an end to the bad treaty to which were exposed those of Kamehameha III, who as belonging to the Roman catholic faith. For many years no religious persecution has been signified in the Hawaiian Islands, and this Government has remained faithful in its engagement since the 17th June 1839, when free toleration was declared.

Finally, the "Constitutionnel" informs us that the last conquest has been the French language from the interdiction that pressed upon it, in the intercourse of French citizens with the Hawaiian public functionaries. It is true that Mr. Perrin asked and obtained that in all the cases in which documents in the English language are received, the French citizens are to enjoy the same benefit for their language; but in the case of the employees, whose duty it is to make use of these documents do not understand French, it shall be incumbent, provisionally, on the party interested, to furnish a translation of the document produced.—Which to prevent all error and discussion,

shall be certified by him as true. We look in vain for the advantage conferred by Mr. Perrin; for that which he thinks of having obtained lastly, existed out of necessity before him, with the only difference that now, in order to obtain for instance, a clearing permit from the Customs House, the Chancellor of the Consulate will be obliged to write in two languages instead of one, the certificate required to that effect.

Behold how France is enlightened on the manner in which its agents manage the French interests in this country.

It is but just to add, in praise of the Hawaiian government that, in spite of the unwarrantable act of violence committed by the French, in spite of the absence of the French flag, and of a French consular authority, the French residents, far from having been insulted, or in the least molested or disturbed, have always continued to enjoy, in all their fulness, the privileges granted to the most favored of the nations in intercourse with these islands.

It would be worthy of the nobleness of the French character, that the government of the republic might recognise having been induced into error, and cease to insist on a reduction which would but benefit the Americans and the English, whose champions the French are in this matter, and who remained till now mute witnesses of the debate, because they see the French busy in drawing for others chests out of their pockets.

I conclude in saying that every assertion conveyed in this letter will find its confirmation in the archives of the Minister of Foreign Relations in Paris.

I remain, &c., A RESIDENT.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA! LANDING OF LOPEZ. FIFTY AMERICANS SHOT!

From the Panama Star, of the 27th of August, we gather the following intelligence:—

By the return of Mr. Garrison, (of the house of Garrison & Fretz, of Panama) from the United States, via Havana and Chagres, late Havana papers were received, containing important information. Mr. G. was detained four days in Havana and while there, gained through private sources, the following particulars:—

That the steamer *Pampiro*, with General Lopez, and four hundred and sixty men—Colonel W. S. Crittenden, second in command, started from New Orleans and landed on the Island of Cuba—260 of whom marched with Lopez, and effected a junction with the revolutionists in the mountains. The balance of the expedition under CRITTENDEN, started from the steamer in small boats, to a given point, 150 of whom, with the arms of the whole party, succeeded in effecting a landing, while the other fifty, owing to adverse winds and circumstances, were detained—upon learning which Colonel Crittenden and other officers of his corps, put back to their relief. After the conjunction was formed, the Spanish war steamer *Picarra* hove in sight, and being assisted by a land force, of government troops that came up about the same time, Colonel C. and his party, having no arms with which to defend themselves, were brought to a parley. They capitulated upon the condition, as we are told, that their lives should be spared. How this faith was kept the following extract from an official extra, issued by the government, dated at Havana, 17th August, will best tell.—Colonel W. S. Crittenden, Capt. Frederick S. Sawyer, Captain Victor Kerr, Captain T. B. Veary, Lieut. James Brandt, Lieut. J. O. Bryce, Lieut. Thomas C. James, Surgeon John Fisher, Surgeon K. A. Tourniquet, Adjut. R. C. Stauffer, Sergeants J. Whitehead, A. M. Cotchet, Napoleon Collins, G. M. Green, J. Salomon, Privates H. N. Fisher, Wm. Chilling, G. A. Cook, S. O. Jones, M. H. Ball, James Bulet, Robert Caldwell, C. C. Wm. Smith, A. Ross, P. Broucke, John Christies, Wm. H. Eames, Samuel Mills, Edward Kullman, William Little, George W. Arnold, R. J. Wray, Robert Cantley, Hargreaves, Sams, William Nicolson, E. P. Collins, James Stanton, Thomas Harriat, A. T. Hernandez, Patrick Dillon, Alexander Melcer, Thomas Harsey, Samuel Reel, John Stubbs, James Ellis, T. H. Vinne, William Hogan, M. Phillips, Charles Robinson, James L. Manville.

For this paper, and these particulars, we are indebted to Capt. GARIBOLDI, who was upon the ground when these unfortunate men were slaughtered, within five minutes after their capitulation took place.

Before we conclude our remarks we will add that we are further informed that Gen. Lopez, with 1700 men under command, was within thirty miles of Havana, upon which he was advancing; and had his forces so disposed as to cut off all communication with the interior, and that the native Cubans were daily flocking to his standard in such numbers as to leave but little doubt, that the whole population was with him.

It is the impression of Captain G., that LOPEZ this day is in possession of the city of Havana, as it was well known by the fact, that a French war steamer was detained for the express purpose of carrying away the Captain General of the Island, who, despairing of the support of the soldiery, had resigned his office.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the last mail, dates from Europe, through the New York papers, are to the 26th of July. The following we extract from the Tribune, of Aug. 11th.
In ENGLAND, the Jewish question has again been introduced in Parliament. Mr. Alderman Salomons, the recently elected member for Greenwich, presented himself in the House of Commons on the 18th ult., and claimed his seat. Declining to take the oath of abjuration in the prescribed form, however, he was expelled, after a lengthened and angry debate, in the course of which Mr. Salomons insisted upon his right to speak. The motion for expulsion prevailed by a majority of 150. The Ecclesiastical Title Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on the 21st. A fatal affray had occurred at Manchester between the Trades-Unionists and employees.

The great line of Railway from Dublin to Galway has been completed.
FROM FRANCE, we have intelligence of the defeat of the project for the Revision of the Constitution. M. Berryer's defense of Monarchism was followed on the 18th by a powerful oration by Victor Hugo, in favor of the Republic. The vote was taken on the 19th ult., and resulted in 446 for the Revision, and 278 against it. A majority of three-fourths being required by law for its passage, the plan was accordingly defeated.

The result gives great satisfaction to the friends of the Republic. The country is tranquil. The Cabinet had tendered their resignation in a body, but the President declined accepting it. M. Duguere, the celebrated discoverer of the Daguerreotype, died at Brie sur Marne, on the 13th ult., at the age of 62.
FROM RUSSIA we have news of a victory of the Turkomans over the Russian troops in the harbor of Astrabad. Five Russian vessels were destroyed. This attack is supposed to have resulted from a league between Shamir Bey and the Turkomans of Chiwa and Bokhara.

In SPAIN, there were rumors of a conspiracy against the government. Energetic measures had been taken by the authorities to repress any insurrectionary movements. It does not appear that any serious differences had arisen between the Government and the Captain-General of Cuba. The latter lately forwarded to the Cabinet a complete plan of administrative reforms in the government of that valuable colony. The Royal Council is now examining the plan, and is shortly expected to make known its decision.

FROM ROME, we learn that the Pope does not intend to return to his episcopal from Castel Gandolfo, unless he should receive more satisfactory guarantees against revolution. The Concordat between the Pope and the Grand-Duke of Tuscany has been published; it is remarkable chiefly for the abrogation of many of the guarantees against the power of the clergy.

In BELGIUM the execution, by the guillotine, of Court Hippolyte Visart de Bocarmes, condemned for poisoning the brother of his wife with nicotine, (essential oil of tobacco) is the only event of interest.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received, too late for publication in this issue, several long communications, on various subjects, some of which we shall publish as we have room for them.

When correspondents write over an anonymous signature, and pretend to give us their real name, we hope they will do so; and not, as has happened in two instances by the same author, give us a name never before heard of at the islands. But as we happen to know the real writer, the ruse is too transparent to deceive.

The following is the amount of the importation of oil and bone into the United States from January 1st, to August 5th, 1851.

69,933 lbs. sperm; 319,569 lbs. whale; 5,516,550 lbs. bone.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.

[From the week ending August 4, 1851.]
Sperm.—We notice sales since our last of 500 bbls at \$1.35 per gallon, and a lot of 800 bbls supposed at the same price.

Whale.—Is in good demand, and the transactions of the week include about 3700 bbls at prices ranging from 45¢ to 45¢, as to quality.—The sales are 600 bbls ground tier at 45¢; 470 do at 44¢; 500 bbls ground N. W. Coast at a fraction below 45¢; and 2100 bbls do, in parcels, at 45¢ per gallon.

Whalebone.—Sales have been made of 40,000 lb Polar at 33¢ per sales.

DIED.

At the U. S. Hospital, Oct. 10, 1851, Honolulu, Charles A. Johnson, from Manchester, N. Hampshire.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Oct. 14.—Br ship Constant, Coombs, 18 days from San Francisco.

17.—Br ship John Cogan-hall, 19 days from San Francisco.

WHALES ARRIVED.

Oct. 11.—Am ship Albatross, from Arctic, 37 months out, 750 bbls sperm, 150 whale, 100 bone.

12.—Am ship Mary, Henry, from October sea, 18 months out, 400 bbls sperm, 200 whale, 100 bone.

13.—Am ship Roanoke, from Arctic, 18 months out, 400 bbls sperm, 200 whale, 100 bone.

14.—Am ship Albatross, from Arctic, 37 months